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EXAMINER
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OVEISSI, DAVID M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2616

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/21/2008

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patents@VERIZON.COM

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/803,002

Applicant(s)

ELLIOTT, BRIG BARNUM

Examiner

David Oveissi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***DETAILED ACTION***

#### ***Claim Objection***

**Note:** The phrase “**capable of**” recited in claim 18 line 6; in claim 26 line 9 are not positively recited claim limitations- see MPEP 2111.04. Therefore, the limitations after the phrase are not considered the claims limitations. It is suggested applicant to remove the phrase.

#### ***Abstract***

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is 161 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

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2. The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-3, 7-13 and 15-26 are rejected** under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by **Svanbro et al. (US 6,967,964 B1)**, in view of **Birdwell et al. (6,032,197)**.

For claim 1 **Svanbro** teaches a packet in a computer-readable medium (see *abstract line 2*), comprising:

a compressed header (see *abstract line 3*) comprising:

a first value for deriving an uncompressed header for the packet based on a second uncompressed header(see *abstract first field, second field, Fig. 1 "24", "24' "*) ;  
and

a second value for deriving the uncompressed header based on a third uncompressed header(see *abstract first field, second field, and Fig. 1 "24", "24' "*),

**Svanbro** does not teach where the uncompressed header, the second uncompressed header, and the third uncompressed header are associated with different packets arriving in any order. Furthermore, **Birdwell** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (see *abstract –the server transmits a series of intermixed full-length and reduced-length packets to the client*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the header compression of Birdwell in the header compression of Svanbro. The motivation for this combination is to provide a more versatile deader compression.

For claim 2 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the first value is computed based on the uncompressed header and the second uncompressed header (see *column 2 line36-62*).

For claim 3 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the first value corresponds to a difference between: a value representative of a portion of the uncompressed header,

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and a value representative of a corresponding portion of the second uncompressed header (*see column 3 line 6*).

For claim 7 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the uncompressed header, the second uncompressed header, and the third uncompressed header include at least one of: an Internet Protocol header, a Transmission Control Protocol header, a User Datagram Protocol header, and a Real-Time Protocol header (*see Fig. 5 IP, UDP, RTP header*”).

For claim 8 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the compressed header further comprises: at least one of: a destination address, a packet sequence number, and a packet stream identifier number (*see abstract “CID”*).

For claim 9 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the compressed header further comprises: at least one other value distinct from the first and second values, the at least one other value for deriving the uncompressed header based on at least one other uncompressed header distinct from the second and third uncompressed headers (*see abstract “first field and second field”*).

For claim 10 **Svanbro** teach a packet, wherein the packets associated with the second and third uncompressed headers are consecutive headers from a packet stream (*see column 2 lines 35-62*).

For claims 11, 22, 27, 28, and 29 **Svanbro** teach a method of communicating data, the method comprising: maintaining, at a first network node, at least an uncompressed header;

transmitting, from the first network node, a packet comprising (*see abstract*):

a first value for deriving the uncompressed header based on the second uncompressed header(*see abstract line 3*) ; and

a second value for deriving the uncompressed header based on the third uncompressed header(*see abstract first field, second field, Fig. 1 "24", "24' "*);

deriving the uncompressed header at the second network node based on the at least one of the second uncompressed header and the third uncompressed header (*see abstract first field and second field*).

**Svanbro** does not teach maintaining, at a second network node, at least one of a second uncompressed header and a third uncompressed header. Furthermore, Birdwell from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see Fig. 7 "Header table" and column 8 lines 15-18*).

**Svanbro** does not teach receiving the packet at the second network node maintaining the packet at the second network node until at least one of the second uncompressed header and the third uncompressed header are made available. Furthermore, Birdwell from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see Fig. 7 "Header table" and column 8 lines 15-18*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the header compression

of Birdwell in the header compression of the Svanbro. The motivation for this combination is to provide a fault tolerance system.

For claim 12 **Svanbro** teach a method, wherein the packet traverses a connection from the first node to the second node that includes no intervening nodes (*see Fig. 1"node"*).

For claim 13 **Svanbro** teach a method, wherein the packet traverses a connection from the first node to the second node that includes at least one intervening node (*see Fig. 1"node"*).

For claim 15 **Svanbro** teaches a method, further comprising: obtaining the second value by computing a difference between: a value representative of a portion of the uncompressed header, and a value representative of a corresponding portion of the third uncompressed header (*see abstract field one and field 2*).

For claim 16 **Svanbro** teaches a method, further comprising: obtaining at least one other value distinct from the first and second values, the at least one other value for deriving the uncompressed header based on at least one other uncompressed header distinct from the second and third uncompressed headers(*see abstract field one and field 2*).



For claim 17 **Svanbro** teaches a method, wherein deriving the uncompressed header at the second node comprises: if the second uncompressed header is maintained at the second node, deriving the uncompressed header by summing the second uncompressed header and the first value; and if the third uncompressed header is maintained at the second node, deriving the uncompressed header by summing the third uncompressed header and the second value (see Fig.1 "Node, 23, 24, 29<sub>1</sub>, and 29<sub>2</sub>).

For claim 18 a **Svanbro** teaches a method of communicating data, the method comprising:

providing an uncompressed header to be transmitted (*see abstract*);

forming a plurality of values by computing, for each of at least two transmitted headers in the plurality of transmitted headers, a corresponding value for deriving the uncompressed header (*see abstract—field 1 and field 2, and Fig. 6 "compressed header"*); and

**Svanbro** does not teach transmitting a packet comprising the plurality of values, wherein packet is capable of being received out of order of at least one of the plurality of transmitted headers. Furthermore, **Birdwell** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see abstract—the server transmits a series of intermixed full-length and reduced-length packets to the client*).

**Svanbro** does not teach storing a plurality of transmitted packet headers.

Furthermore, **Birdwell** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (see *Fig. 7 "HEADER TABLE", and column 8 lines 15-30*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the header compression of Birdwell in the header compression of Svanbro. The motivation for this combination is to provide a more versatile deader compression.

For claim 19 **Svanbro** does not teach a method, wherein a predetermined number of transmitted packet headers are stored. Furthermore, **Birdwell** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (see *Fig. 7 "HEADER TABLE", and column 8 lines 15-30*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the header compression of Birdwell in the header compression of Svanbro. The motivation for this combination is to provide a more versatile deader compression.

For claim 20 **Svanbro** teaches a method, further comprising: replacing one packet header in the plurality of transmitted packet headers with the uncompressed header (see *the abstract*).

For claims 21, 23 and 25 **Svanbro** does not teach a method, further comprising: including the uncompressed header in the plurality of transmitted packet headers. Furthermore, **Birdwell** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (see *Fig.*

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7 "HEADER TABLE", AND COLUMN 8 LINES 15-30). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the header compression of Birdwell in the header compression of Svanbro. The motivation for this combination is to provide a more versatile deader compression.

For claim 24 **Svanbro** teaches a method, further comprising: replacing one of the plurality of packet headers with the uncompressed header (*see abstract*).

For claim 30 **Svanbro** teaches a method, wherein the packet includes a first sequence number, the second uncompressed header includes a second sequence number, the third uncompressed header includes a third sequence number, and the availability of the at least one of the second uncompressed header, and the third uncompressed header in the history packet is determined based on the sequence numbers (*see abstract and Fig. 1 "CID"*).

2. Claims 4, 5, 6, and 14 are **rejected** under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by **Svanbro et al. (US 6,967,964 B1)**, in view of **Birdwell et al. (6,032,197)** further in view of **Miyazaki (US 6,914,903 b1)**.

For claim 4 **Svanbro** and **Birdwell** teach all the subject matter with the exception of a packet, wherein the second value is computed based on the uncompressed header and the third uncompressed header. However, Miyazaki from the

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same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see abstract, Fig. 1 (b) "difference data", and Fig. 4.*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Miyazaki compression method in the Birdwell and Svanbro. The motivation for this integration is to provide a flexible header compression.

For claim 5 **Svanbro** and **Birdwell** teach all the subject matter with the exception of a packet, wherein the second value corresponds to a difference between: a value representative of a portion of the uncompressed header, and a value representative of a corresponding portion of the third uncompressed header. However, Miyazaki from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see abstract, Fig. 1 (b) "difference data", and Fig. 4.*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Miyazaki compression method in the Birdwell and Svanbro. The motivation for this integration is to provide a flexible header compression.

For claim 6 **Svanbro** and **Birdwell** teach all the subject matter with the exception of a packet, wherein the first value and the second value are encoded by at least one of: a variable-length code and a sign-based code. However, Miyazaki from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see column 14 line s 5-10.*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Miyazaki compression method in the Birdwell and Svanbro. The motivation for this integration is to provide a flexible header compression.

For claim 14 **Svanbro** and **Birdwell** teach all the subject matter with the exception of a packet a method, further comprising: obtaining the first value by computing a difference between: a value representative of a portion of the uncompressed header, and a value representative of a corresponding portion of the second uncompressed header. However, Miyazaki from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (*see column abstract*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Miyazaki compression method in the Birdwell and Svanbro. The motivation for this integration is to provide a flexible header compression.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

4. Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Hata et al. (US 2002/0059464 A1), Amri et al. (5,535,199), (US 6,882,637 B1), and Seada et al. (US 2004/0103277 A1).

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5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

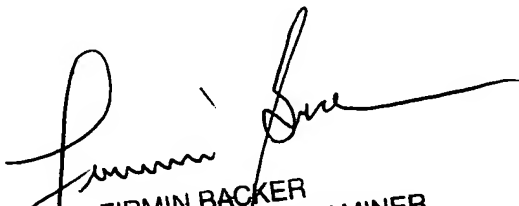
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to David Oveissi whose telephone number is (571) 270-3127. Examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, examiner's supervisor, Backer Firmin can be reached on (571) 272-6703. fax phone number for organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding status of an application may be obtained from Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to Private PAIR system, contact Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

D.O



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